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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

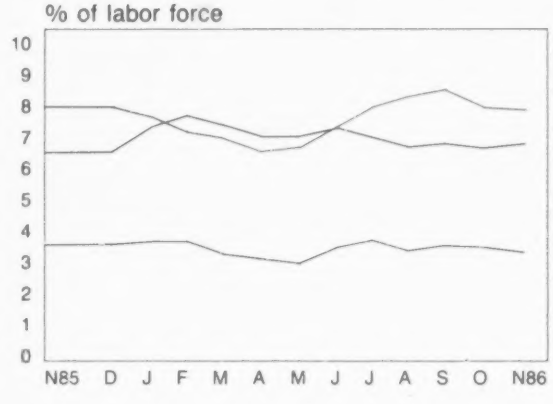
Department of Employment Services

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1986 **JANUARY 30, 1987**

D.C. Unemployment Rate Drops Third Consecutive Month

Rate of Job Creation Matches Suburbs

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES NOVEMBER 1985–1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Joblessness in the District in November measured 7.9 percent of the labor force—down from 8.1 percent in October. This was the third consecutive monthly decline and the first time since June that the unemployment rate has been below 8 percent.

The District's labor force (the number of residents working or actively seeking work) increased in November by 3,100 as some residents sought work for the holidays. The November increase in the employment (3,400) was sufficient to absorb the seasonal labor force increase, as well as a small number (300) of the unemployed. This monthly labor market interaction resulted in the 0.2 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate.

"Washington D.C. is the most important city in the world and we're proud of it."

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

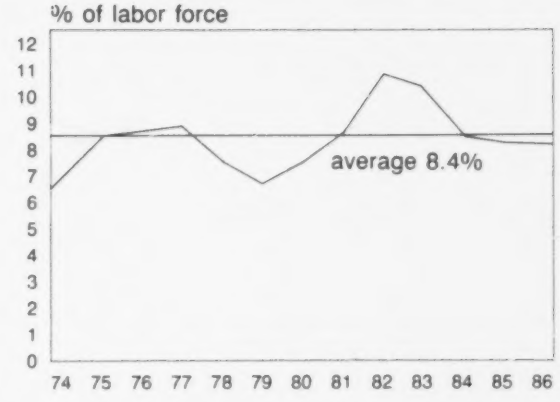
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING NOVEMBER 1986 [a]

	November[b] 1986	October[c] 1986	November 1985	October 1985	Net Change From October 1986	Net Change From November 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,100	320,000	322,600	321,300	3,100	500
Total Employed	297,600	294,200	296,800	295,300	3,400	800
Total Unemployed	25,500	25,800	25,800	26,000	-300	-300
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	-0.2	-0.1
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,753,500	1,755,500	1,692,700	1,675,700	-2,000	60,800
Total Employed	1,705,600	1,707,500	1,643,900	1,627,000	-1,900	61,700
Total Unemployed	47,900	48,000	48,900	48,700	-100	-1,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	----	-0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,076,600	2,075,500	2,015,300	1,997,000	1,100	61,300
Total Employed	2,003,200	2,001,800	1,940,700	1,922,300	1,400	62,500
Total Unemployed	73,400	73,800	74,700	74,700	-400	-1,300
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	-0.1	-0.2

[a]Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
[b]Preliminary.
[c]Revised.
[d]Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1974–1986



Compared to November of 1985, the labor force status of District residents showed little change over the year. There were an additional 500 residents with jobs and 300 fewer in the unemployment lines. The jobless rate was 0.1 percentage point lower. Over the last thirteen years, the District's unemployment rate has averaged 8.4 percent for the month of November, so this year's rate is significantly below the long term trend for the month. After eleven months of 1986, the unemployment rate has averaged 7.6 percent. Thus with only one more month to record, it is probable that the 1986 annual average will be the lowest since 1980, when the rate averaged 7.3 percent.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA By City and County

	Nov.[a] 1986	Oct.[b] 1986	Nov. 1985
District	7.9	8.1	8.0
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.5	3.1
Calvert Co.	3.3	3.0	2.5
Alexandria	3.2	3.2	4.4
Frederick Co.	2.7	3.0	2.4
Montgomery Co.	2.7	2.6	2.4
Manassas	2.6	2.3	3.0
Fairfax City	2.5	2.8	3.3
Arlington Co.	2.5	2.7	3.7
Charles Co.	2.4	2.2	2.4
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.4	2.9
Stafford Co.	2.3	2.0	2.7
Falls Church	2.2	2.4	4.0
Prince William Co.	1.9	2.1	2.5
Loudoun Co.	1.9	2.0	2.3
Manassas Park	1.8	1.8	1.7

[a]Preliminary
[b]Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The suburban unemployment rate in November remained unchanged from the previous month at 2.7 percent of the labor force. Masked by this unchanged rate, however, were declines in the size of the labor force (−2,000), the number of employed (−1,900) and the number of unemployed (−100). Still some 1,705,600 suburbanites held jobs in November, an increase of 61,700 workers over the year. Labor market activity of suburban workers during the twelve months between November 1985 and 1986 produced only a small 0.2 percentage point decline in the jobless rate.

Activities in the District and the Suburbs during November produced a slight (0.1 percentage point) decline in the Washington Area's unemployment rate. Because labor force and employment growth in the District were larger than the suburban declines, the Area's labor force and employed residents showed relatively small increases (1,100 and 1,400) respectively, while the number of unemployed declined by 100.

Compared to a year ago (November 1985), the number of employed Area residents increased by over 3 percent or by 62,500 individuals. In November there were 2,003,200 area residents working, 85 percent of whom

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lived in the suburbs and 15 percent in the District. Because this employment growth was larger than the growth in the labor force (by 1,200 people), the number of unemployed Area residents declined by 1,300—1,000 suburbanites and 300 District residents.

The National civilian unadjusted unemployment rate in November was 6.6 percent—down from 6.7 percent in November of 1985. Thus over the year, unemployment rates in the District, the Surburbs, the Area and the Nation were relatively unchanged.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

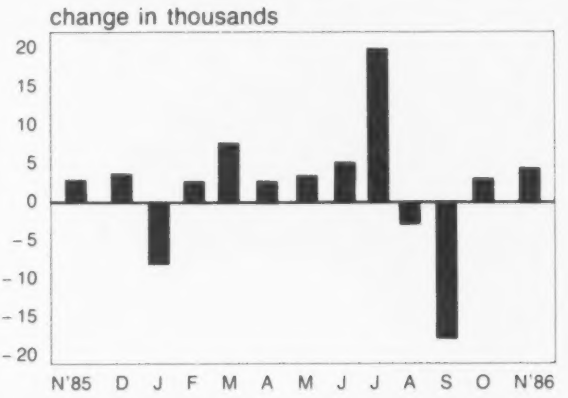
The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,440 in November 1986—down by only 170 from October. In November, 52.7 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 28.2 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 26.8 percent. Service workers comprised another 20.9 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in November. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.9 weeks to 9.8 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.3 weeks to 10.6 weeks.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 4,500 between October and November of this year. Sixty percent of this growth occurred in the private sector. As expected, the preponderance of the private sector growth occurred in the Services (1,500 new jobs) and Retail Trade (1,000 new jobs). Except for Services and Retail Trade, private sector growth was either marginal or non-existent. Over the month, public sector growth (1,800 new jobs) was concentrated in the District Government (1,200 jobs).

Over the year (November 1986 compared to November 1985), District employment rose by 3.4 percent (21,500 new jobs). The private sector accounted for 62 percent (13,300 jobs) of the total. Not surprisingly, 92 percent of the private sector jobs were in Services (12,200 jobs). Business Services (5,100 jobs), Other Services (3,900 jobs) and Legal Services (2,400 jobs) were the big gainers in the Services industry. The only private sector l[illegible]es occurred in Retail Trade (−1,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (−1,300 jobs). In the public sector, jobs increased by 8,200. Federal employment accounted for 73 percent of the increase with 6,000 new jobs.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986

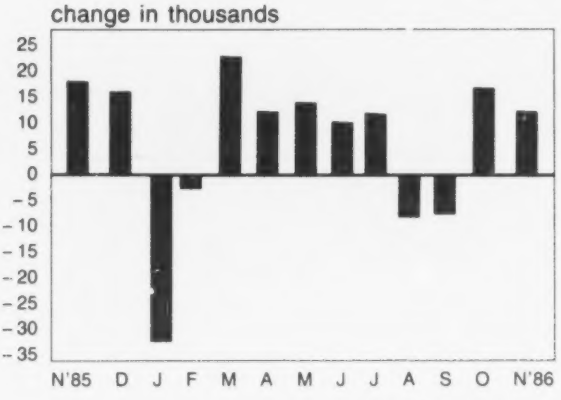


JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 10,800 between October and November of 1986.

Eighty-two percent of this over the month increase occurred in the private sector, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade reflecting the abundant optimism of retailers as the holiday shopping season approached. Eighty-eight percent of the growth in the Trade industry occurred in the Suburbs. Slight increases were registered in Transportation (700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500 jobs). Construction (−400 jobs) and Manufacturing (−100 jobs) declined marginally. Public sector growth was concentrated solely in State and Local Government (2,500 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986



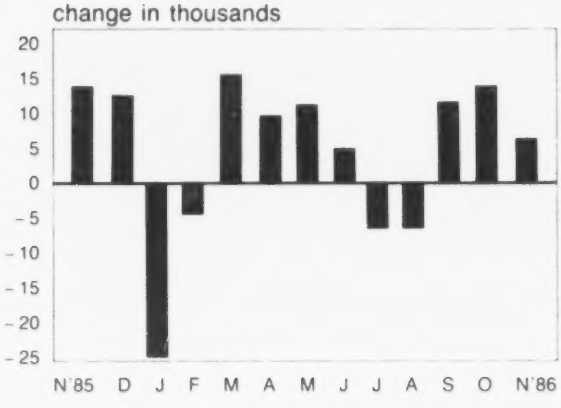
Over the year (November 1985 to November 1986), the Area registered strong gains in the private (55,300 new jobs) and public (11,000 new jobs) sectors. In the private sector, employment was up 4.0 percent. The Services industry dominated growth with 28,200 new jobs, followed by Construction with 12,300 jobs. Pronounced gains in the public sector were concentrated in State and Local Government (9,100 jobs). The number of Federal jobs increased over the year by 2,100 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs rose by 6,300 between October and November of 1986. Private sector employment rose by 6,200 over the month—a 0.6 percent increase. Ninety-two percent of the private sector jobs were in Wholesale/Retail Trade (5,700 new jobs). Except for the gain in Wholesale/Retail trade and the marginal decline in Construction (-500 jobs), private sector gains were marginal to nil. Public sector growth was concentrated in State and Local Government with 1,100 jobs.

Over the year (November 1985 compared to November 1986), the Suburban economy has experienced an exuberant growth of 44,900 new jobs (3.4 percent). The private sector accounted for ninety-four percent of this growth, with 42,000 jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (16,000 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,700 jobs) and Construction (8,600 jobs). The Trade and Services industries are invariably the long-term growth leaders in the Suburban economy. In the public sector, State and Local Government contributed 6,900 new jobs, while the Federal Government experienced a reduction of 3,900 jobs over the year.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986



Job Service . . .

- Labor Market Information

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	**Nov. 1986[b]**	**Oct. 1986[c]**	**Nov. 1985**	**Nov. 1986[b]**	**Oct. 1986[c]**	**Nov. 1985**
TOTAL	**655.5**	**651.0**	**634.0**	**2,020.5**	**2,009.7**	**1,954.1**
Total Private Sector	**387.1**	**384.4**	**373.8**	**1,447.8**	**1,438.9**	**1,392.5**
Manufacturing	**15.3**	**15.4**	**15.2**	**82.7**	**82.8**	**83.2**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.8	40.0	40.4
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.5
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.7	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	42.9	42.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.1	12.1	12.0	31.0	31.1	31.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.5	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.3	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Construction	**16.7**	**16.6**	**13.0**	**128.4**	**128.8**	**116.1**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.2**	**24.2**	**25.5**	**90.2**	**89.5**	**88.1**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.8
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.9	39.3	36.5
All Transportation	8.8	8.9	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.4	15.3	16.7	45.4	45.3	46.8
Trade	**63.9**	**62.9**	**65.7**	**403.0**	**396.3**	**396.1**
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.4	75.1	74.4	72.0
Retail	54.5	53.5	56.3	327.9	321.8	324.1
General Merchandise	5.3	5.2	5.3	41.7	39.4	42.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.0	43.2	42.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.2	37.3	34.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.2	23.4	23.8
Eating & Drinking Places	25.6	25.2	27.8	104.9	104.4	104.4
All Other Retail	23.6	23.1	23.1	75.9	74.0	75.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.3**	**35.2**	**34.9**	**115.8**	**115.3**	**109.5**
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.5	21.3	21.0
All Other	28.2	28.1	27.7	94.4	94.0	88.5

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Continued from page 6

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Nov. 1986[b]	Oct. 1986[c]	Nov. 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA Nov. 1986[b]	Oct. 1986[c]	Nov. 1985
Services	**231.7**	**230.2**	**219.5**	**626.5**	**625.0**	**598.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.0	13.0	12.6	30.4	30.1	30.0
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	23.6	23.2	23.4
Business Services	51.2	51.0	46.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.8	30.6	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.9	23.6	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.2	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	78.4	77.7	74.5	572.5	571.6	544.9
Government	**268.4**	**266.6**	**260.2**	**572.2**	**570.8**	**561.6**
Federal Government	216.7	216.3	210.7	360.5	361.0	358.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.3	209.8	203.2
D.C. Government	46.6	45.4	44.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

[a]Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
[b]Preliminary.
[c]Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

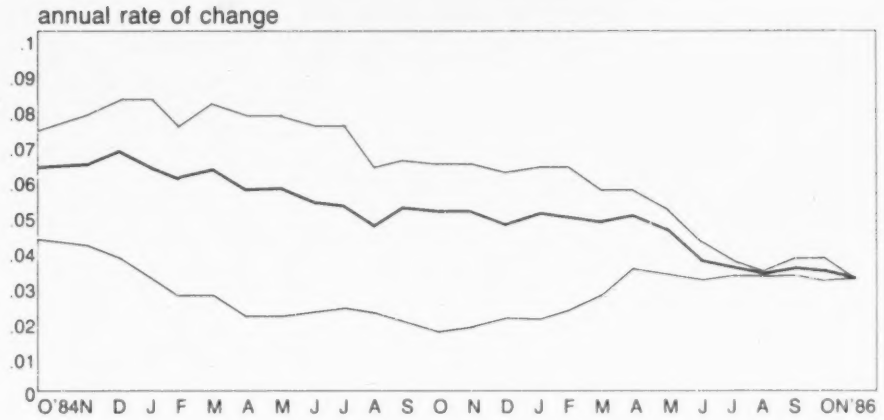
Between October and November, the rate of job creation in the Area, the Suburbs, and the District measured 3.4 percent in all three jurisdictions. This was the first time in the past 25 months that the District's rate of new job growth has equaled that of the Area and the Suburbs.

Over the 25 month period, job creation in the Area and the Suburbs has been increasing, but at a decreasing rate. For example, the rate of over the year job creation in the Area hit a high point (6.9 percent) in December of 1984 and has declined to the current November rate (3.4 percent). Similarly the Suburban rate has declined from a high in January 1985 of 6.4 percent to 3.4 the past November. In contrast to the Area and its suburbs, the District's over the year job creation rate hit a low point of 1.8 percent in October 1985 and has been increasing at an increasing rate to its current rate (3.4 percent) in November. Only in the District is the current job creation rate (3.4 percent) above the 25 month average growth (3.0 percent).

In absolute terms, between November 1984 and 1985 the Area produced 96,400 new jobs. During the period November 1985 and the past November, however, this production fell off to 66,400. Similarly, the suburban job growth declined 84,300 between November 1984 and 1985 to 44,900 between November 1985 and 1986. On the other hand, the District's economy has produced more jobs (21,500) in the recent period (November 1985–1986) than in the previous year (12,500 jobs).

The U.S. economy over the past year (November 1985 to November 1986) has produced 2,403,000 new jobs—a growth rate of 2.4 percent. Thus, the District, the Suburbs and the Washington Area are creating new jobs at a faster clip than the national economy.

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH
OCTOBER 1984–NOVEMBER 1986



PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES OCTOBER 1984 TO NOVEMBER 1986

The Area

Average 25 months	5.2%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, November 1986	3.4%
Current month	3.4%

The Suburbs

Average 25 months	6.4%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, November 1986	3.4%
Current month	3.4%

The District

Average 25 months	3.0%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	3.4%

LABOR MARKET UPDATE

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

In the past 13 years, employment in the Area banks has expanded by more than 50%. This special *Labor Market Update* of the Banking Library (SIC 60) was prepared as a benchmark to measure the future employment impact of inter-state banking laws.

Free copies may be obtained by calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information

(202) 639-1642

NEW AGENCY DIRECTOR F. ALEXIS H. ROBERSON

Mayor Marion Barry Jr. has selected F. Alexis H. Roberson as the new Director for the Department of Employment Services. The announcement was made at an official press conference on December 12, 1986. Mrs. Roberson's cabinet-level appointment is subject to confirmation by the D.C. City Council. Since 1983, Mrs. Roberson has served the District as the Director of the Department of Recreation, where she conceptualized and developed a large number of innovative recreation and leisure programs for the community.

Following the Mayor's announcement Mrs. Roberson met with the key managers and employees of the Department of Employment Services. During the visit she stressed the need for employee support and talked about the critical challenges ahead for the agency whose multi-responsibilities include providing employment training opportunities for District residents. The agency also administers the city's Unemployment Compensation Program, Labor Standards and a spectrum of labor exchange activities.

Before joining the Department of Recreation in 1980 as its Deputy Director, Mrs. Roberson served as the Deputy Director of the Washington Office of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, one of the nation's largest employment training programs for young adults. With 16 years of administrative experience in the field of employment services and management, Mrs. Roberson said she looks forward to the opportunity to serve the City, its Citizens, and the business community as the Director of Employment Services.

NEW DISTRICT FIRMS SECOND QUARTER, 1986

During the second quarter of 1986, 512 new firms began operating in the District of Columbia according to records of establishments becoming liable under its unemployment compensation laws. These firms generated $6.9 million in wages and averaged 1,764 employees per month. The number of employees per establishments averaged 3.4, compared to 18.2 for all firms during that quarter.

The three leading industries in the number of new firms added were Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services; Eating and Drinking Places; and Legal Services. From the average monthly employment perspective, the leading industries were Eating and Drinking Places; Detective Agencies and Protective Services; and Temporary Help Supply Services, in that order. If the industries were considered according to the average number of employees per establishment, still another hierarchy emerges: (Detective Agencies and Protection Services; Temporary Help Supply Services; and Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings). The new industries offering the best potential for economic security in terms of wages were Legal Services; Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services; and Real Estate Agents and Managers.

Some prominent establishments among the newcomers during the second quarter include Barrueta Associates; the Willard Hotel; Govataff, Donn and Borcz; Porterhouse Cleaning and Maintenance Services, Inc.; Advanced Placement Services, Inc.; Executive Security, Inc.; Professional Development Corporation; Disc Payroll Services; Northeast Contractors, Inc.; Burger King of L'Enfant Plaza; and The Bank.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In October 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate decreases slightly between September and October. This October the Area's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 percent. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 242 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging slightly upward. This is the sixth time this year the rate has been 3.5 percent or above.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.5 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of 1986 saw its rate fall from 3.9 percent to 2.9 percent, one full percentage point. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington—had an October rate of 5.0 percent up from 4.8 percent recorded in September. The Richmond-Petersburg Area—110 miles to the south of Washington—had an October jobless rate of 4.2 percent—up from 4.0 percent the previous month.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary rate of 8.1 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 9th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down one notch from the 8th spot held in September. Virginia's rate at 4.7 percent was up from 4.3 percent recorded for September. Maryland's rate was up from 4.2 to 4.3 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 40th, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions.

The lowest unemployment rates were in four New England states—New Hampshire (2.4 percent), Connecticut,

NEW FIRMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECOND QUARTER 1986

	No. of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Aver. Emp. per Firm	Total Quarterly Wages	Aver. Qt. Wage Per Employee
Total: All Firms	19,804	359,676	18.2	$2,130,342,903	$5,923
Total: All New Firms	512	1,764	3.4	6,921,242	3,923
New Firms by Selected Industries					
Eating and Drinking Places	34	281	8.3	426,619	1,518
Real Estate Agents & Managers	11	58	5.3	356,643	6,149
Cleaning & Maintenance Services to Buildings, NCD	3	104	34.7	272,197	2,617
Advertising Agencies	6	30	5.0	124,266	4,142
Temporary Help Services	3	117	39.0	73,909	632
Management Consulting/Public Relations	51	109	2.1	708,661	6,501
Detective & Protective Agencies	3	125	41.7	498,447	3,987
Business Services, NEC	11	32	2.9	107,715	3,366
Legal Services	28	63	2.3	428,778	6,806

SOURCE: DOES/LMIR. Firms becoming liable for coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of the District of Columbia.

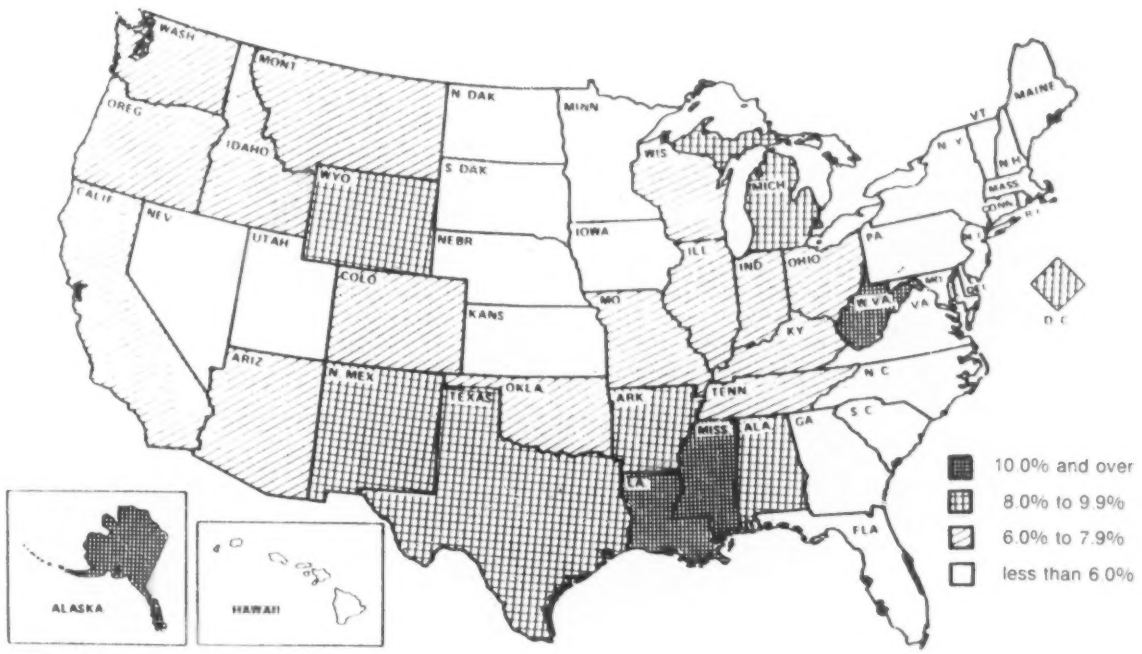
Rhode Island (both 3.3 percent) and Massachusetts (3.4 percent). Rates in excess of 10 percent were reported in Louisiana (12.9 percent), West Virginia (11.5 percent), Mississippi (11.1 percent), and Alaska (10.8 percent). Of the states reporting over the year decreases in unemployment rates for October, 11 reported declines that exceeded 1 percentage point. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.3 points) and Illinois (1.9 points). Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 point over the year in nine states, with the largest increases in Alaska (2.4 points) and Mississippi (2.0 points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate at 8.1 percent. This was up one notch from September when the District held the twelfth position. The average jobless rate for all 26 cities was 8.2 percent. Thus, the District is below the average. Of the 26 cities, 17 posted lower jobless rates over the year, 6 recorded higher rates and 3 remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 19.2 percent. On the other hand, Boston had the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. Last month, San Francisco at 4.8 percent recorded the lowest. This month, it had the second lowest rate at 5.1 percent. The largest over the year increases were recorded in Gary (2.5 percent) and Houston (2.0 percent). Birmingham had an increase of 1.6 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1986



UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

City	OCTOBER 1986	1985
1. Gary, IN	19.2	16.7
2. Cleveland, OH	11.4	12.8
3. Houston, TX	11.0	9.0
4. New Orleans, LA	10.7	11.0
5. Birmingham, AL	10.3	8.7
6. Detroit, MI	10.0	12.1
7. Newark, NJ	10.0	10.8
8. Dayton, OH	9.7	11.1
9. St. Louis, MO	8.6	8.0
10. Buffalo, NY	8.5	9.9
11. Chicago, IL	8.1	10.3
12. **DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**8.1**	**8.1**
13. Miami, FL	8.0	8.2
14. Cincinnati, OH	7.8	9.4
15. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.0
16. New York, NY	6.9	8.4
17. Atlanta, GA	6.7	7.2
18. Dallas, TX	6.7	6.2
19. Baltimore, MD	6.7	7.1
20. Los Angeles, CA	6.6	7.8
21. Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	7.6
22. Columbus, OH	6.0	7.3
23. Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	5.6
24. Philadelphia, PA	5.4	6.4
25. San Francisco, CA	5.1	6.1
26. Boston, MA	3.9	3.9

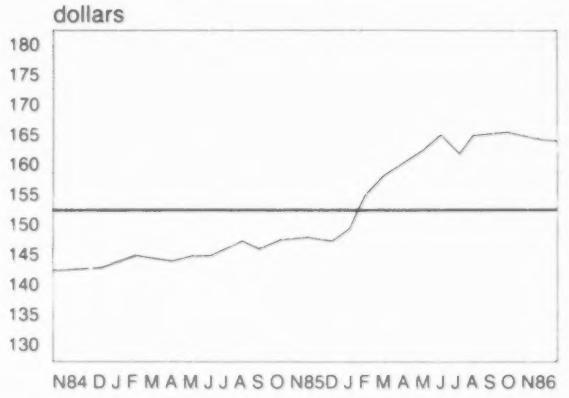
*Preliminary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES NOVEMBER 1986

The District of Columbia took 2,870 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits in November 1986 representing all programs. This claim load was 21 percent below the October level—a seasonal peak month associated with the change of base period for determining eligibility. Other relevant activity measures (weeks claimed, weeks compensated, and benefits paid) also reflect the return to "normalcy" after the seasonal peak. They declined 12, 13, and 13 percent respectively. The monthly benefit outlay was $5.3 million.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT ALL PROGRAMS
NOVEMBER 1984–NOVEMBER 1986



Compared to November of last year, the current claim load was practically the same (−1.3 percent). Also, weeks claimed were virtually unchanged at one-half percent above last year; and weeks compensated rose just two percent. The activity in November, as measured by initial claims, weeks claimed and weeks compensated, appears to be "normal"—comparatively speaking. The measure which does deviate considerably when compared to last November is the amount of benefits paid. This change is due to a regulatory change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250, effective January 1986. The average weekly benefit amount increased from $149 in November 1985 by 11 percent to $165 in November 1986. The total outlay over the year increased 13 percent as compensated weeks also rose slightly.

The Unemployment Compensated Program has taken 37,700 claims in total for the January-November 1986 period. This is slightly (2.4 percent) ahead of the 36,810 claims taken during the same period in 1985. Weeks actually compensated amounted to 417,050 for the current eleven-month period, and ran 4.9 percent above the 397,440 idle weeks compensated in the first eleven months of 1985.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
November 1986

	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985	% Change From October 1986	% Change From November 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,724	3,395	2,748	- 19.8	- 0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,070	35,156	30,479	- 11.6	+ 1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,297	33,639	28,498	- 12.9	+ 2.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,764,923	$5,482,779	$4,168,910	- 13.1	+ 14.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.64	$162.99	$146.29	- 0.2	+ 11.2
Number of First Payments	1,469	1,785	1,514	- 17.7	- 3.0
Number of Final Payments	821	955	687	- 14.0	+ 19.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,778	9,118	8,389	- 3.7	+ 4.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	106	201	106	- 47.3	+ 0.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,640	2,955	2,875	- 10.7	- 8.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,708	2,965	2,766	- 8.7	- 2.1
Total Benefits Paid	$509,389	$562,572	$471,079	- 9.5	+ 8.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$188.11	$189.74	$170.31	- 0.9	+ 10.5
Number of First Payments	130	173	124	- 24.9	+ 4.8
Number of Final Payments	74	94	73	- 21.3	+ 1.4
Total Beneficiaries	774	807	792	- 4.1	- 2.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	43	54	58	- 20.3	- 25.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	466	602	639	- 22.6	- 27.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	386	499	511	- 22.6	- 24.5
Total Benefits Paid	$73,803	$94,650	88,450	- 22.0	- 16.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$191.20	$189.68	$173.09	+ 0.8	+ 10.5
Number of First Payments	26	51	43	- 49.0	- 39.5
Number of Final Payments	19	36	33	- 47.2	- 42.4
Total Beneficiaries	125	151	167	- 17.2	- 25.1
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,873	3,650	2,912	- 21.3	- 1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,176	38,713	33,993	- 11.7	+ 0.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,391	37,103	31,775	- 12.7	+ 1.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,348,115	$6,140,001	$4,728,439	- 12.9	+ 13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.11	$165.49	$148.81	- 0.2	+ 11.0
Number of First Payments	1,625	2,009	1,681	- 19.1	- 3.3
Number of Final Payments	914	1,085	793	- 15.8	+ 15.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,677	10,076	9,348	- 4.0	+ 3.5

[a]Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
[b]Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
[c]No joint claims.

THE WASHINGTON, DC AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 334.0 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in November. For the 12 month period ended in November, the CPI-U rose 2.2 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.4 percent from September to November. The November CPI-W level of 335.9 was 1.6 percent higher than in November 1985.

The 0.5 percent advance in the CPI-U from September to November follows an increase of 0.9 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Increased costs of housing, education, medical care, and transportation were partially offset by lower costs for grocery store foods, entertainment, and apparel.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, earlier in the year, prices seemed to be stabilized more locally than nationally. However, toward the end of the year the trend reversed itself. The U.S. City average was up 0.2 percent from September to November while the local CPI-U rose 0.5 percent. Over the year, the national CPI-U rose 1.3 percent while the local CPI-U was up by 2.2 percent. Over the two-month period, prices of housing, and other goods and services tend to be increasing more locally while prices of food and beverages, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care and entertainment tend to be increasing more nationally. Over the year, prices were higher for food and beverages, medical care, and entertainment nationally than locally. While prices for housing and other goods and services were higher locally than nationally. Prices are about the same for apparel, upkeep, and transportation.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS—CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	November 1986	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	330.8	0.2	1.3
Washington Area	334.0	0.5	2.2
Food & Beverage	323.9	-1.2	2.0
Housing	358.1	1.4	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	237.0	-0.2	0.9
Transportation	300.7	0.2	-4.1
Medical Care	461.0	0.8	5.6
Entertainment	267.5	-0.7	0.9
Other Goods & Services	356.8	1.7	7.1
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	154.3	-4.0	-19.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

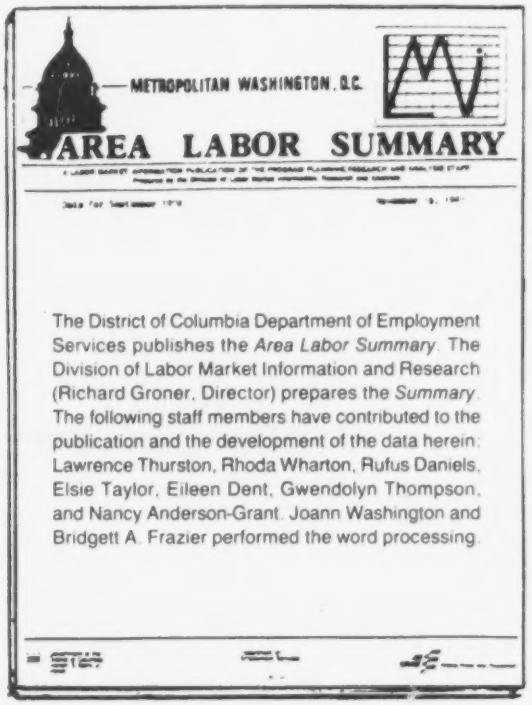
[a]1967 = 100, except as noted.
[b]June 1978 = 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1986 increased $3.37. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight decrease of 0.2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 14 cents an hour.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies showed the greatest increase. Weekly Earnings were up $10.91. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.7 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 9 cents an hour. The increase was due to more overtime being worked.

None of the published industries showed an overall decrease for the month of November 1986.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the *Area Labor Summary*. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA NOVEMBER 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	412.23	408.86	413.79	39.0	39.2	39.0	10.57	10.43	10.61
Durable Goods	388.41	382.12	375.74	41.9	41.4	41.2	9.27	9.23	9.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	424.20	428.54	403.15	44.7	45.3	44.4	9.49[a]	9.46	9.08[a]
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	431.15	420.24	392.08	41.9	41.2	41.8	10.29[a]	10.20[c]	9.83
Other Durable Goods	345.24	340.57	352.84	41.1	40.4	39.6	8.40	8.43[b]	8.91
Non-durable Goods	433.42	433.70	447.33	36.3	37.1	37.0	11.94	11.69	12.09
Food & Kindred Products	470.92	468.22	552.99	38.6	38.6	35.7	12.20[f,a]	12.13[d]	15.94
Printing & Publishing	448.70	451.97	457.57	34.2	35.2	36.2	13.12[a]	12.84[a]	12.64[d]
Other Non-durable goods	350.73	345.93	328.50	43.3	43.9	41.9	8.10[e]	7.88[d]	7.84
Total Production Workers		November '86 38,600			October '86 38,400			November '85 37,600	

(a) = Overtime, (b) = Longer work week, (c) = Increase in the proportion of lower paid workers, (d) = Less overtime, (e) = Higher hourly earnings, because of piece work or higher incentive pay, (f) = Data not comparable with previous years due to a break occurring in data, (g) = Data not comparable to current year.

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